

# FOUR MEN ARE KILLED IN DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

WEATHER—Fair to-night and Wednesday; cooler.

**FINAL**  
EDITION

**The**

**Evening**

**World.**

**FINAL**  
EDITION

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## 8,000 MORE MEN FOR BORDER; PRESIDENT CALLS OUT MILITIA

### DYNAMITE PLANT BLOWS UP; FOUR WORKMEN ARE KILLED; NORTHERN JERSEY SHAKEN

Four Units of the Atlas Powder Works at Lake Hopatcong Destroyed This Afternoon.

FELT OVER WIDE AREA.

Sound Plainly Heard in the Big Skyscrapers of Downtown Manhattan.

Four of the units of the dynamite section of the plant of the Atlas Powder Company at Landing, N. J., on the lower end of Lake Hopatcong, exploded at 12:47 o'clock today. A statement issued by the Atlas Powder Company says four workmen were killed and none injured.

Early reports stated that from 20 to 100 persons were injured, but these proved unfounded.

Fire followed the explosion, and blazing brands, borne on a fifty-mile gale from the west, were carried for miles over a country literally dotted with powder and dynamite mills and storehouses. Window panes were shattered all around Lake Hopatcong, and as far away as Dover, which is nine miles distant. The shock of the explosion was felt throughout the mountain districts of Northern New Jersey and the sound was plainly heard in the skyscrapers of downtown Manhattan.

The plant of the Atlas Powder Company consists of scores of low, loosely built structures scattered over 600 acres of land. At the lower end of the lake was the dynamite plant and storage houses. One of the units of this plant was a tank used for the storage of nitro-glycerine.

Survivors say the tank exploded and that the concussion set off two of the dynamite storage houses. The Atlas officials say there were three explosions, the most violent marking the destruction of the tank, the other two, coming almost together, representing the explosion of the dynamite in the two storage houses, which was set off by concussion. The other unit, a storage house, was destroyed by the fire which spread after the main explosion.

The first reports to reach Paterson, Morristown, Dover, Bonton and other towns in the powder mill district placed the number of dead at more than fifty and the number of injured at several hundred. As it was known that 900 or more persons were employed in the Atlas plant these reports were credited and every ambulance available was sent to the foot of Lake Hopatcong. The most seriously injured were taken to Dover and Morristown and the others were treated at emergency hospitals established in residences and hotels around the lake.

For a time the fire, fanned by the gale, threatened the whole lower end of the Atlas plant, but the fire-fighting force of the company was quickly rallied after the panic following the explosions and threatened buildings were saved. In order to guard against a whole powder plant going up in one explosion the buildings are separated by wide spaces, and this distribution saved the Atlas plant.

In the settlement occupied by the powder mill workers in the vicinity of the plant of the Atlas and Hercules companies and in the summer resorts

### ARMY BILL DEADLOCK TIGHTENED BY SENATE

House Report Rejected and Conference Told to Insist on Amendments for Big Fighting Force.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Senate rejected the House report on the army bill to-day and instructed Senate conferees to insist on its amendments to the measure. As a result the army bill deadlock was more hopeless of solution than ever.

The Senate amendments to the House bill calling for a regular army force of 250,000 men and 261,000 volunteers were voted down yesterday by the House.

### NEW WILSON NOTE PRAISED IN LONDON

"Uncompromising, Stern and Emphatic," Says Globe, a Former Critic.

LONDON, May 9.—"Uncompromising, stern and emphatic" was the characterization of President Wilson's note of acceptance of Germany's reply by the Globe, formerly one of the President's harsh critics, this afternoon.

"Puts Germany on Probation," was the Evening Standard's headline.

"Summarized, the note says 'wait and see,'" said the Pall Mall Gazette.

"Only time will show how the Kaiser interprets this happy abandonment," said the Westminster Gazette.

### WOULD "SAVE NEW YORK" OVER LARGER AREA

Fifth Avenue Association Advocates Extending Limit to Twenty-Second Street.

"Save New York" was the keynote of a luncheon meeting to-day at Delmonico's of the Fifth Avenue Association, 250 members attending. In endorsing the movement the association went even further than the "Save New York" committee and proposed to extend the factory barred district as far down as Twenty-second Street.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Tax Commission, said: "It is absolutely essential that no building be allowed anywhere which is not suitable to the section. Most of the trouble in New York is due to lack of regulations. Property owners are careless of the rights of other owners."

Mr. Purdy described the restrictions and regulations of European cities regarding buildings, streets and sections. George T. Mortimer, President of the Equitable Building Corporation, presided.

### CYMRIC FOUNDERS; FIVE KILLED WHEN TORPEDO HIT HER

White Star Liner, Loaded with Munitions, Sinks Off Coast of Ireland.

102 SURVIVORS LANDED.

"No Warning Inferable," Says U. S. Consul—Denial Liner Was in Admiralty Service.

LONDON, May 9.—The White Star liner Cymric, torpedoed yesterday afternoon by a German submarine while she was on her way from New York with a large cargo of war munitions, sank at 3 o'clock this morning off Bantry Bay on the southwest coast of Ireland.

Five of the 107 in the crew of the Cymric were killed by the explosion. All the rest of the crew were saved. The Cymric carried no passengers. The big liner floated eleven hours after the torpedo hit her, and she was virtually abandoned at the time she started to go down. Several rescue vessels had gone to her aid.

The survivors were landed on the shore of Bantry Bay this afternoon. Apparently the attack on the White Star liner was made without warning. It was pointed out, however, that even if this were so the fact would not offer proof that U-boat commanders were not keeping faith with America. New instructions have been issued to the German submarine commanders in accordance with German pledges to the United States, but it is quite possible that the U-boat which attacked the Cymric left its base before the new order was received.

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—American Consul Frost will go to Bantry Bay, Ireland, to learn whether the liner Cymric was warned by the German submarine that torpedoed her, whether she was armed and whether she attempted to escape.

He will interview the Cymric's officers.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In reporting the torpedoing of the White Star liner Cymric to the State Department to-day American Consul Frost, at Queenstown, said the vessel sank at 3 o'clock this morning. Five of her crew of 107 were killed by the explosion, the Consul reported.

Consul Frost's last message said: "Cymric sank 3 A. M. to-day. Crew arriving Bantry about noon."

A previous message from Mr. Frost, which followed his announcement that the Cymric had been torpedoed, said:

"Cymric cleared New York April 23 without passengers. Suppose missed cargo with horses. On Admiralty service. Torpedo hit engine room, killing five out of crew of 107. Absence of warning inferable. Survivors will probably land at Bantry May 9."

The sinking of the Cymric will cause no international complications, as she carried no passengers and was laden with munitions of war for the allies.

Pulmotor Saves a Life.  
A pulmotor used by Ambulance Surgeon Weldon of Kings County Hospital saved the life of Joseph Robinson, a jeweler, of No. 161 Westminister Road, Flatbush, today. Robinson had hanged himself by a rope in the garret of his home. Policeman Field of the Parkville Station cut him down, believing him dead. The family refused all information to the police and Robinson was made a prisoner at the hospital.

### FAY GETS 8 YEARS IN PRISON, SCHOLZ FOUR, DAECHE TWO FOR SHIP BOMB CONSPIRACY

Judge Howe Heeds Jury's Plea for Mercy in Daeché's Case.

IS BAILED IN \$25,000.

Writ of Error Granted to Him—Fay and Scholz Sent Back to Tombs.

Lieut. Robert Fay, the deserter from the German Army, to-day was sentenced to a term of eight years in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, and Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law, and Paul Daeché, a German reservist, his two accomplices, were sentenced to four and two years imprisonment respectively, for conspiracy to disable ships carrying war munitions to the allies. In addition to the prison term each was fined \$1 on each of the two indictments under which they were found guilty. The first indictment charged conspiracy to despoil the owners of ships and cargoes, the second to despoil the insurance underwriters.

In pronouncing sentence, United States Judge Harland B. Howe scored Fay and Scholz without reservation. In Daeché's case he was obviously guided by the strong recommendation for mercy the jury had made. Fay received his sentence with the assumed stoicism which has marked his demeanor throughout the trial. He was very pale and had all he could do to keep himself in hand.

The courtroom was crowded and the corridor without was filled for an hour before Judge Howe came upon the bench after a conference in chambers with the Government's attorneys and counsel for the defendants. There were a number of Central Office detectives among the crowd on the benches and in the corridor.

As soon as sentence was pronounced a writ of error in Daeché's case was filed and he was continued in the \$25,000 bail on which he has been at liberty. Fay and Scholz were taken back to the Tombs. Writs of error will be filed for them within a few days and an attempt will be made to obtain bail in their behalf.

United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, in addressing the Court, said that he would make no recommendation as to the length of term of imprisonment, but asked that a severe sentence be imposed in order to convey the lesson that none of the belligerent nations are to be permitted to conduct their warfare from this country.

"The laws which have been violated by these defendants," he said, "are those which protect the ships of friendly nations, the same general laws which protect the German ships now lying interned in our harbor. I consider Fay an agent of his government in this matter, and I ask that sentence be such as to serve notice that in future it increases the real danger of conspiracy in this country to use this port for the purposes of making warfare on any nation."

Clerk Leary then called Fay to the bar and asked if he knew any reason why sentence should not be pronounced upon him.

Fay went up with a quick step.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

### GERMAN SHIP BOMB PLOTTERS GET LONG PRISON SENTENCES



### PLOTTED WRECK OF 20TH CENTURY LIMITED

N. Y. Central Flyer Dashes Into Pile of Ties on Tracks and Engine Damaged—Hunt for Guilty Ones.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 9.—Railroad detectives are investigating an apparent attempt to wreck the eastbound Twentieth Century Limited at Silver Creek, N. Y., on the Lake Shore Division of the New York Central Railroad to-day.

The train ran into a pile of railroad ties placed on the rails at a point three miles west of Silver Creek. The pilot of the engine was damaged, but the engine did not leave the rails. No one was injured.

### GERMAN GAINS HELD ON VERDUN FRONT. CLAIM IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, May 9 (via London).—The capture of several French trenches on the Verdun front, south of Haucourt, was announced to-day by the War Office. The text of the report follows:

"In connection with our successes at Hill 304 we took south of Terment Hill, to the south of Haucourt, several trenches by storm. Attempts by the enemy to recapture with strong forces the terrain lost on Hill 304 failed. The enemy's losses were heavy."

"Other attacks by the French on the east bank of the Meuse, in the district of Thiaumont farm, were equally unsuccessful. The number of French taken prisoner there increased to three officers and 375 men, besides sixteen wounded. Nine machine guns also were taken.

"On other parts of the western front there were only a few patrol enterprises, which proved successful for the Germans."

### NEW DEMAND BY OREGON REJECTED AS FRESH FORCES ARE SENT TO MEXICAN LINE

Cabinet Firm Against Yielding to Call for Withdrawal of Troops—Guardsmen of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico to Serve.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—National Guardsmen of three States, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, were called out by President Wilson to-day to aid in protecting the border against Mexican raiders. In addition practically all remaining mobile troops of the regular army were ordered to join the border forces.

By these orders approximately 8,000 additional troops were placed under Major Gen. Funston's command. Behind the orders is the plain intimation by Administration officials that the whole strength of the National Guard will be similarly employed if necessary.

### LATEST RAID ORGANIZED IN U. S., ENVOY CHARGES

It was made plain, moreover, that the American expeditionary force will remain in Mexico until the Carranza Government has proved its ability to check brigandage and guarantee the security of American border towns.

It became known that Gen. Obregon has demanded that a time limit be set upon the stay of the American troops in Mexico. At to-day's Cabinet meeting it was decided that the United States Government will refuse positively to accede to any such limitation.

It was intimated broadly that Obregon had not actually threatened to use Carranza soldiers against the Americans forces if the withdrawal was not immediately accomplished, but it was said: "The situation is not at all good, and we might as well prepare for trouble."

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador denied to Secretary Lansing that Carranza had authorized any demands for the withdrawal of the American troops or that he had moved his troops into strategic positions during the conference.

Mr. Arredondo furnished information which he said tended to show that the Glenn Springs raid was organized from the American side of the line by those seeking to involve the two countries in war. This data was telegraphed to Gen. Funston for such investigation as he can make.

The orders for the militia to be called were issued after a brief conference between President Wilson and Secretary Baker over a joint report from Generals Scott and Funston at El Paso. The two officers stated that the Glenn Springs raid made it plain that the border guard must be materially increased.

Secretary Baker has not been advised whether a new expedition has crossed the border in pursuit of the raiders, but orders have not been changed, and Gen. Funston is free to follow any hot trail across the line.

The Secretary issued the following statement:

"The outbreak in the Big Bend district of the Rio Grande has so far further emphasized the danger of similar occurrences along our long border that the President has called out the militia of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas and directed them to report to Gen. Funston, who will assign them to stations along the border for patrol duty."

In addition to that, additional regiments of regular infantry have been directed to proceed to the border and such further arrangements will be made as are necessary for the complete security of the people of the

### SEVEN AMERICANS ESCAPE VILLISTAS, CAPTURING THREE

Taken Prisoners by Bandits, Mine Employees Bring Captors Back With Them.

EL PASO, Texas, May 9.—A private message received here to-day says the seven American employees of the Porto Rico de Boquillas mine near Boquillas, Mexico, who were captured by Mexican bandit raiders, overpowered their guards and have escaped to the border, bringing three of the Mexicans with them as prisoners.

The message, which was later confirmed, said Dr. Homer Powers of San Angelo, Texas, who was among the captured, also made his escape. Word of the liberation of the eight men was brought here to-day by Nick Postorius, a mine employee, who was seized, but escaped, just before the bandits left the mine with their prisoners.

The eight captives are: R. R. Hasbrouck, assayer; Dr. Homer Powers of San Angelo, Tex.; C. R. Halter, mine superintendent; — Butler, engineer; — Scott, truck driver; McKnight, truck driver; Coy, water pumper, and one other whose name is not known. The Americans who escaped are Carl Halter, mine superintendent; R. H. Hasbrouck, assayer; W. T. Butler, N. R. McKnight, George Scott, Austin Sawyer, Postorius and Powers.

Consumptive Hastens His End.  
With a gas tube in his mouth, Thomas Dunigan, fifty-five years old, was found dead early to-day in the basement of No. 2 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, where he had been employed as a porter. He had tuberculosis and had been told at an institution where he underwent treatment he could live but a short time.